NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899. - COPYRIGHT, 1899. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

MAY ARREST AGONCILLO.

HE PLACES HIMSELF IN THE POSI-TION OF AN ENEMY.

Sends a Despatch to the Junta at Hong Kong Giving the Status of the Trenty and Saying That Now Is the Time to Strike for Independence Before Our Reinforcements Can Rench Gen. Otls.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26,-Evidence of a damsging character against Felipe Agoneillo, the agent sent to Washington by Aguinaldo, has been discovered by the Government, and the nature of Agonelilo's offence is regarded as so serious that no doubt is felt in official circles that positive measures to put a stop to the system of espionage established by the Fillpino emissary will be justified. The Government to-day came into possession of a despatch filed by Agonelllo yesterday, for transmission to the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong. which contains the evidence in question. This despatch was not obtained by the Federal authorities here until after it had been trans mitted.

In substance, Agoneillo informed his Hong Kong compatriots, who act as the official channel of communication between the Filipino diplomatic agents and Aguinaldo, that the senate had agreed to take a vote on the peace treaty on Feb. 6, that the treaty would probably be ratified, that it was the purpose of the President to pursue an aggressive policy in the Philippines when the ratification had been obtained, that reinforcements sent to Gen. Otis would arrive in Mauila about that time, that if the Filipinos wanted independence they would be chilged to fight for it, and that now was the time to act before the American lines were strengthened by reinforcements.

Whether the despatch was written in a se cret cipher or in Spanish or some other language was not ascertained, but at any rate the Government succeeded in obtaining a copy of the message in its plain English version. The message was rend and discussed to-day by the Administration officials concerned, and as a result of their conference its text was transmitted to Manila for the information of Gen

What action the Government will take in dealing with Agoneillo remains to be seen It is evident, from the fact that the message was received so promptly, that Agoneillo is being closely watched. There is reason to believe that he will not be taken into custody at this time or otherwise made to appreciate the seriousness of his offence, but there is a strong teeling in official circles that his attitude toward the United States should not be tolerated any longer. It cannot be told with any degree of positiveness what the Government intends to do, and in spite of the belief that Agoneillo will not be molested for the present, the assertion of the authority of the United States may occur unexpectedly. The despatch is construed to place Agoneillo in the attitude of an enemy of the United States. and as such he can be prosecuted without regard to his political status. After a consideration of the subject the Government authori ties have decided that until the treaty of peace has been ratified, all Filipinos who have not foresworn the sovereignty of Spain for that of me frecognized Government are to be con sidered as Spanish subjects. Agencillo comes within this class and can be arrested and tried as a spy.

This is not the first offence of the kind committed by Agoncillo of which the Government has knowledge. A copy of the instruc tions sent to Gen. Otis by the Secretary of War in regard to the situation at Iloilo. in which the purpose of the President to avoid a conflict with the Filipinos was set forth, was transmitted by Agoneillo to the Hong Kong Junta a few hours after the newspaper in which the instructions were published reached Washington.

Soon after the knowledge of this action or Agoneillo's part came to the Government, Gen. Otis established a strict censorship over telegrams at Manila, and the only way in which Agoncillo can now communicate quickly with Aguinaldo is by telegraphing to the junta at Hong Kong and trusting to the junta to send the message to the Philippines by steamer. The defiant attitude of the Filipinos at Manila and licilo is believed here to be due to the de livery to them of the instructions to Gen. Otis contained in Agoncillo's message,

The War Department has been informed, also, that Agoneillo attempted to get the Cuban and Porto Rican delegations, now in Washington, to act with him in opposition to the United States in an attempt to weaken the purpose of the Government to maintain control over the Philippines and the alleged intention to annex Cuba to this country. what extent the Porto Ricana were to partiel. pate in this movement has not been disclosed. As the Cuban representatives are perfectly satisfied with the present status of the relations of this Government with their people and have faith that the Cuban question will be ettled with entire satisfaction to everybody concerned, they declined to be drawn into any such scheme, and the Porto Ricans, who de sire that their island shall remain an American possession, were likewise indifferent to Agoneillo's advances. Agoneillo's latest move. n asking the Secretary of State the purposes of the United States in sending more ships and troops to the Philippines, caused considerable irritation in official circles and was the subject of a discussion among members of the Cabinet, but the Administration decided to pay no attention for the time being.

The disclosures in Agoneillo's telegram have only verified the belief of the Administration that the radical element of the Filipinos were to precipitate hostilities with the I nited States, but there has been a hopeful feeling in official circles that the Sconsiderate attitude of Gen. Oris at Manila and Gen. Miller at Hodo would bring to the people of the islands a realization of the good intentions of the United States and result in an ultimate acceptance by the native population of American authority. In spite of Agoncillo's implied advice that the Filipinos should act be ate? he reinforcements for Gen. Otis arrived at Manila, that hope has not been abandoned. Two massages from Gen. Otis were received at the War Department to-day, and as neither of them contained any reference to the politial situation, the military authorities are satised that the conditions have not grown worse It is believed in official circles that if hostililies with the Filipinos are averted, after the reare treaty has been ratified the difficulties with the Filipinos will be adjusted amicably. The greatest apprehension of the Administraat this time is over the likelihood of agfressive action by some of the Filipino soldiers the neighborhood of Manila, which might recipitate a fight with the American troop There have been several encounters lately which might have culminated in bloodshed end it is admitted openly that the feeling of Aguinaldo's followers is growing more and ore hitter toward the forces under Gen. Otis. In contrast with the expressions contained his telegram of yesterday are the sentineats expressed by Agoneillo to-night in an aterview regarding an attack on him in an

editorial in a morning newspaper. What would you have me say?" he asked answer to a question as to what he thought of the editorial.

The cause I defend for my country I con sider serious and humane. I have absolute taith in the good purpose of the great nation. he I nited States of America, and its legitirepresentatives, and in the noble sentiments of the American people. Excuse me for saying that I must not take account of cer- COMPLAINTS AT HAVANA. tain deeds, especially those which refer to my personality, which do not refer to the cause I defend. I must continue my way without faltering toward the institutions which direct the destinies of this great country."

"Can you tell me anything in regard to the re suit of your inquiries concerning the poses of the Government of the United States with respect to your country?" Agoneillo was asked.

"I beg that you will pardon me that I cannot answer this question," he said. "The Philippine matter is very delicate, as you must comprehend, and prudence counsels me to keep absolute silence and to hold complete faith in the justice of the Administration of this country, whose history is so glorious that have been and will always be a faithful and devoted admirer. This, also, is the belief of my countrymen."

#### FILIPINO WAR FRELING.

Native Congress Gives Aguinaldo Power to Declare War at Any Time. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN

Hono Kono, Jan. 20.-The Filipino Congress at Malolos has passed a resolution expressing confidence in Aguinaldo, and empowering him to declare war at any time and for any pur-pose. The work of approving the Filipino Constitution was finished by the Cabinet with the utmost expedition. There is great enthusiasm throughout the island of Luzon over the promulgation of the Constitution, and the inurgent newspapers are publishing still more violent attacks upon the Americans than be-

The strictest form of martial law prevails at Manila. No natives are permitted to be in the streets after 10 o'clock at night. The insurgents refuse to allow the Americans to go through their lines. They even compelled the American officers who started out to pay the water works employees to return at the point of the bayonet because the officers did not have Aguinaldo's pass.

The insurgent newspapers term the killing of the insurgent Captain, Bilmonte, by Private Ulmer of the Minnesota troops last Thursday evening an assassination. This has had the offect of increasing the bitterness of the na-

ives toward the Americans. At a meeting of Filipino women, held at Cavité, near Manila, on Friday last, a resoluion was adopted to petition Aguinaldo to supply the women with weapons to enable them share in defending their independence

#### PHILIPPINE SITUATION GRAVE, ondon Papers Fear That the Filipinos Attitude Means War.

Special Cable Despatch to Tue Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 27.-The papers here are im pressed by the increasing gravity of the posion in the Philippines. They fear that the deflant, passionate attitude of the Filipinos war probable, if not imminent. The Times advises the United States to be prepared for a serious struggle.

The Standard says that the proclamation of a republic by the Malolos government is a gage of battle which the United States can hardly refuse to take up. The situation justifies a great deal of anxiety, as Gen. Otis's force is no wise equal to the demands that must be made upon it if operations begin in earnest. The Standard compares the difficulties in

the Philippines with those Great Britain has frequently had to grapple with. It believes that the Americans will face them with something less than the first flush of enthuslasm, but with a steadfast determination to succeed.

The Daily News is convinced that whatever happens, the task of pacification must be a long

The Chronicle ridicules the new republic. which, it says, if it is allowed to run, will endure for about a month. The paper blames the United States for allowing the movement to gain such headway. It ascribes the growth of the movement to politics in the United States, which it deplores.

## TROOPS OFF FOR MANIA.

Twentieth Infantry Leaves San Francisco on the Transport Scandia.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.-The transports Morgan City and Scandia sailed to-night for Manila. The Scandia carries the Twentieth Infantry and the Morgan City carried over one hundred passengers, mostly wives of officers,

## BROOKLYN MEDAL AT AUCTION.

One of Those Given to the Crew Turns Up at a London Sale.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. London, Jan. 26.-A silver medal, on th byerse of which was an engraving of the American warship Brooklyn, with the inscription, "Brooklyn, Santiago de Cuba, July 3 1888," and on the reverse the inscription. From the citizens of Brooklyn to the men be hind the guns in commemoration of their heroism at the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and also the motto, "Union makes might, was offered for sale at auction in London to day. The auctioneer bid it in at £2 7s. 6d., the reserve price not having been bid. The medal was suspended from a ribbon with a silver clasp bearing the name "C. Vancleef."

William Berri and Col. George A. Price of the committee who had charge of the distribution of the medals could not remember the name C. Vancieef last night. The list of the recipients of the medals could not be obtained last night. Col. Price said that 463 medals were distributed, and that all of them had been bronze. He said if the medal in question was a genuine one it was only silver-plated. He added that many of the erew of the Brooklyn had been transferred to other vessels, and that he had received applications from several of them for duplicate medals, as they had lost the original ones.

## FIRED FIFE SHOTS AT A GIRL.

Mamie Nugent Refused to Marry and Tay lor Would Have Killed Her.

Charles Taylor fired five shots at Mamie Nu gent last night in Newark and then she escaped into a sulcon at Adams and Ferry streets. Somebody tripped the electric light switch and plunged the place into darkness so that Taylor was thwarted in his desire to kill the girl. Taylor is 26 years old and lives at 105 Adams street. Miss Nugent, who is 19, has been in the habit of visiting a girl friend in the same house. Taylor has repeatedly urged her to marry him and she has invariably re her to marry him and she has invariably fefused. Last evening, when she was on her way
to call upon her friend, Miss Sadie Luckey, Taylor met her in the street and again asked her to
marry him. She said, "No: and he pulled
out a pistol, crying. "Then I will kill you!"
She ran from him and he fired at her until she
had escaped into the saloon. Taylor was arrested at his home and is locked up. Miss
Nugent was taken to Miss Lackey's house suffering considerably from fright, but subsequently recovered sufficiently to go to her
home, at 145 Morris avenue.

## CAMPANARI SANG AFTER ALL.

Threatened to Quit in Montreal Because the Advertising Didn't Suit Him.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.-Signor Campanari, the baritone, got into a huff to-day and refused to sing at the Sembrich concert to-night because sing at the Sembrich concert to-night because his name had not been prominently enough shown on the advertisements.

He telegraphed to Manager Grau, and the latter replied that if he did not sing the en-gagement would be cancelled. The offended singer then reconsidered his decision and ap-peared to-night before a large audience, being enthusiastically received.

The Gunboat Princeton Reaches Gibraltar Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. GIBBALTAR, Jan. 26.—The American gunboat Princeton arrived here to-day. She will pro-

ceed to-morrow for Maniia.

GEN. BROOKE AND GEN. WOOD CON-FER ON THE SITUATION.

Demands That the Cuban Army Be Paid Continue-One Cuban General Says Our Government Is Worse Than Weyler's-Feb. 24 Chosen as a National Holiday.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.-Avelino Rosas, a General n the Cuban Army, who is a native of the Republic of Colombia, and who came to Cuba with Gen, Callato Garcia on the Bermuda expedition in 1858), publishes a signed article in the Diario de la Marina, in which he says that the American Government is worse than Weyler's, and the blockads established by the United States exterminated the pacificos and was inhumane. He further says that the attitude of the American Government toward the Cubans is the same as that of Spain, the Americans now collecting the revenues of the country and

refusing to pay the army.

La Discusion energetically advocates the payment of the Cuban troops. It says that the Americans did not come here to rule against the will of the country, and adds that the Cubans want their army paid as the soldiers of Washington were paid after American Independence.

The agitation concerning the payment of the army is growing. The Cuban General Assembly will meet at Marianao on Feb. 15 to con sider the subject. Sefor Lanuza and the other Commissioners who were sent to the United States will be heard regarding their efforts in

The Cuban Assembly issued a manifesto advising the Cubans to keep quiet until it is officially known what the United States Government has decided to do in regard to paying the Cuban Army. The Assembly says in the proclamation that it represents 45,000 armed Cubans and will take care of their rights.

At present, it says, the duty of all Cubans is to await the arrival of the Cuban Commission ers from Washington with the answer of the United States Government and not make any display of disgust grounded only upon rumors. The Cubans have selected Feb. 24 as a national holiday, and are trying to obtain permission to have fêtes on that day. Gen. Maximo Gomez will be near Havana on that date with his whole army, and he is desirous of entering the city. Gen. Ludlow, who wishes to satisfy the desires of the Cubans, conferred with Gov ernor-General Brooke to-day on the subject The question will be referred to Washington.

Cubans are protesting in the newspapers against the 100 doctors who were appointed to investigate the sanitary condition of the dwellings in the city. These doctors are costing the city \$10,000 a month, and the Cubans say that the investigation could be made by the lice and the municipal doctors at far less cost Dr. Frias, a well-known Cuban, has been proposed for Mayor of Cienfuegos.

Gen. Lee has returned from Guines. He says there is no trouble there. The Cubans, as usual, were enthusiastic over him.

No appointments of Supreme Court Justices have yet been made. Gen. Brooke wishes the court to consist of ten Judges and one President

The proceedings against the Board of Direc tors of the Havana Tramway Company are being vigorously pushed. All the stockholders are testifying. Many of them charge the board with having accepted bribes to sell the The Tom Johnson syndicate and the American Indies Company are bidders for the road. The American-Indies Electrie Company has a representative here and he will probably bid against the other competitors if a new sale is ordered by court. Mackenzie Nicholls of Toront also have a representative here. The Marquis de Pinar del Rio has returned here from hivisit to New York. He is an important witness in the case and has been summoned to testify.

Gens, Brooke, Wood, Ludlow and Chaffee have had a conference regarding affairs in Santiago and the political situation in the whole island. After the conference Gen. Brog sent a long cipher despatch to Washington. Gen. Ludlow has granted permission to the Cubans to hold a demonstration on Sunday in honor of the late President Marti

Several Cuban offleers are collecting signatures of taxpayers to a petition praying that \$40,000,000 be paid to the Cuban Army, and that the money thus expended be declared part of the public debt.

P. A. Hyatt, an American, who was formerly Consulat Santiago, and has resided for a long time in the neighboring town of Guanabacoa, has been appointed Mayor of that place. He assumed the duties of the office this morning The Cubans refuse to accept positions under him in spite of the fact that he is a great friend of Cuba. The Cubans say they want no American Mayors.

Gen. Brooke gave his first reception to-day at his residence in La Vedado. Many of the best families of Havana attended. Col. Guild will sail for home to-morrow on the

ransport Michigan. Major Lacalle, a Cuban, has been appointed a surgeon on Gen. Ludlow's staff.

Gen. Brooke and his staff will attend to-morrow a reception to be given by the German Consul in honor of the birthday of Emperor William.

#### MORMONS STONED IN ARKANSAS. Warned to Leave Izard County or Be Killed

-Governor's Aid Asked. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 26.-Fred W. Clapp to-day appealed to the Governor for protection against a mob of Newburg, Ark., citizens, who, Mr. Clapp says, seem bent on killing all mem-bers of the Church of Latter Day Saints of that place. He says the mob stoned the Mormon church at Newburg last Sunday night, throwing rocks through the windows, hitting and seriously injuring a number of the congregation, causing the men, women and children to flee for their lives. All ran excepting his wife, who was so badly frightened she could not move. She has shee been confined to her bed, and he fears she will die. Clapp prays the Governor to send protection immediately to the Mormonr of Eard county. He says that he and other elders have been warned to leave instantly or suffer death. The Governor referred Clapp's letter to Sheriff Freeman of Izard county with instructions to take such steps as the situation called for. church at Newburg last Sunday night, throw

## CONCORD GOES DRY.

Saloons Closed and Stocks Removed on Mayor Martin's Order.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26 .- All of the saloous which liquor was being sold were closed this norning by order of Mayor Martin. The dealrs were summoned to appear at the police station at 9 o'clock, and were ordered to close their places, both back and front doors, and to remove their stocks of goods. The dealers made no protest and compiled with the order within the specified time. It is pretty safe to assume that Concord will be a dry town for two years to come unless the Legislature makes changes in the prohibitory laws.

#### \$5,000 FROM ANDREW CARNEGIE. subscribed to the Building Fund of the

Zoological Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Zoological Society held last night ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton announced that Mr. Andrew Carnerie had subscribed \$5,000 to the building fund for the Zoological Park, and Mr. Carnegie was elected a founder. The Executive Committee hopes that by Feb. 20, its next meeting, so many additional subscriptions will have been received that the construction of the antelope house can be undertaken immediately.

None Better Than the Hale Deaks Export prices: 15 Stone st., next Produce Exchange. RUNAWAY 19-INCH SHELL.

Knocks Pieces Ont of the Doorsteps of Phills

Rhinelander's House, Mr. Philip Rhinelander of 32 East Thirty ninth street has for a long time been making a collection of engines and implements of war Of course he has added relies and souvenirs of the war with Spain. He has purchased some of these and some have been given to him One of his friends got together seven unexploded shells, supposed to have been fired by the Texas, which had been picked up about the lefences of Santiago de Cuba and sent them to Mr. Rhipelander by the Cuban and Pan Ameri-

can Express Company. The express company has handled severa such consignments and paid no particular at tention to this one, which was delivered about dark last Tuesday evening. There were three men with the delivery wagon which stopped in front of Mr. Rhinelander's door. They slid the shells down to the sidewalk and rolled them up the steps end over end as though they were kegs. Six were safely handled in this way and landed in the front hall.

The seventh, however-said to have been to 12-inch shell-slipped on the third step and slid back to the second, toppled down to the bottom, fell over on its side and rolled out on the sidewalk. It knocked chunks out of the edges of both the steps it struck, and niso out of the brownstone newel post. The driver of the express wagon says something exploded The shell certainly didn't.

Mr. Rhinelander, who was standing by the loor, told the driver he did not wish to have so lively a shell in the house; so the driver of the express wagon, with the help of several bystanders, lifted it back into the wagon and drove away with it

#### DENIED BY W. K. VANDERBILT.

No Vanderbilt Road Going to Control North west and Union Pacific.

W. K. Vanderbilt took the trouble yesterday to deny over his own name the persistently published stories that the New York Central Railroad was to consolidate with or absorb the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads. The denial did not satisfy some people because Mr. Vanderbilt, in his published ote, did not say that no such step was contemplated by any road controlled by the New fork Central, such, for instance, as the Canada Southern.

Mr. Vanderbilt had left his office in the Grand Central Station before his statement was on the street. It was not possible to find him so that his attention could be called to the doubts of the unsatisfied. Senator-elect De-

doubts of the unsatisfied. Senator-elect Depew, however, made a supplementary statement for their benefit.

"Those stories," he said, "are bosh and non-sense. Mr. Vanderbilt wrote that letter because he was sick and tired of having a lot of stock jobbers down in Wall street use his name and that of the New York Central irresponsibly, without a word of truth and for purposes of their own."

Dr. Decow was told that some people thought

by, without a word of truth and for purposes of their own."

Dr. Depew was told that some people thought that Mr. Vanderbilt's note did not deny that some road controlled by the New York Central might undertake the probosed absorption.

You may say for me, said Dr. Depew, that Mr. Vanderbilt is not in the habit of making public statements with mental reservations or quibbles. You may say for him and for me that there is no intention, plan, purpose or desire on the part of the New York Central, or of any road controlled, owned or leased by the New York Central, to undertake the purchase, lease, management or control of those rail-roads.

Stock Market Sees Another Great Day-Metropolitan Street Railway Jumps Up. Sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were even heavier than on Monday last, the total being 1,567,644 shares, against 1,538,400 on Monday. In addition about \$7,000,000 par value of railway bonds were sold. The public interest in the market continued unabated, and there was a repetion of some of the exciting scenes of Mon day. Decided buoyaney was exhibited in the opening dealings. The commission brokerage firms were loaded up with buying or-The trading gained impetus as it proseeded and important advances were recorded

by many stocks. vance of twelve points, and the Pacific Railroad issues, St. Paul, New York Central, Penn-sylvania Bailroad, Chesapeake and Ohio, Tennessee Coal and Iron, People's Gas, the United

strivania finitional, Chesabeake and Ohio, Tennessee Coal and Iron, People's Gas, the United States Rubber Stocks, General Electric, Sugar Refining and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were among the other specially buillish features. The publication of various favorable statements of railroad earnings helped in the buoyancy, but in the alternoon large selling to take profits developed. This served to incite a bearish attack and resulted in unsettling the market in the final dealings. While many stocks lost much of the improvement made earlier in the day the closing prices were quite generally above the final figures of Wednesday.

One result of the enormous business which has been doing in the stock market has been the posting by several prominent Stock Exhange firms of notices at the whodows in their offices where comparison tickets are received that no Clearing House tickets would be exchanged after 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour all stocks not compared must be settled for by check on the following day.

The reason for the notices is that mapy brokers have been delinquent and have kept other offices from completing their Clearing House sneets within the time prescribed by the rules of the institution, with the result that several large firms have become liable to many lines for being late in their sheets though they were not primarily responsible for their lateness.

# COTTON, WHEAT AND COFFEE UP.

000 Bushels of Wheat Sold in a Day. Prices rose in the cotton market vesterday to a level 7 to 10 points higher than on Wednesday, making an advance in two days of 15 to 20 points or equal to about \$1 a bale. In a short time cotton has advanced \$2.50 a bale. Liverpool astonished the bears vesterday by shooting upward 5 to 6 English points or fully 75 cents a bale. Bulls everywhere maintain that the crop is going to turn out very much smaller than was at one time supposed. Print loths are active and advancing. Fall River on Wednesday sold 250,000 pieces, and the mills

Wednesday sold 259,000 pieces, and the mills are not inclined to take further orders at current prices. The great activity at the Stock Exchange had a bracing effect on cotton and the speculation is rapidly broadening. The sales of late have risen to 325,000 bales in a single day. There was a reaction toward the close vesterday on heavy realizing, and January closed at 6,07 cents, May at 6,10 cents and August at 6,20 cents.

Wheat shot upward 3% to 4% cents at the New York Froduce Exchange and the transactions, which were recently only 500,000 to 1,000,000 bushels a day, made a leap to nearly 10,000,000 bushels. The Liverrecol cables were decidedly higher, a cold wave was reported at the West, the Cearances were liberal and Europe is taking 80 per cent, of its wheat from this country. The Russian crop turns out to be 25 per cent, less than was at one time estimated. In fact, there is very little competition with the United States from anywhere. There were rumors of a big Wall street cique at work on the bull side. May here closed at 81% cents and July at 80 cents.

Coffee had a spurt of 15 to 25 points upward and developed considerable activity, the sales being 44,000 bags.

## Chicago Bulls Cry "Dollar Wheat."

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 .- "Dollar wheat" is again the cry of the bulls on 'Change. May went up 4 's cents a bushel to-day, and, at 0 's over the quotations of a week ago, dealings ran into the millions before the close, when May sold as 77% cents. Wall street speculators, foreign buyers, large shipments abroad and various minor elements combined to send up the prices. The primary reasons assigned for the bull movement which has been boiling for several days and reached a noteworthy point to-day are the rise of securities in Wall street and the solid profits which have been gleaned from the stock market there. In proof of this Wall street houses led the local market in the buying theough their agents here. millions before the close, when May sold a through their agents here.

Vitality Restored. All consumptives should cat Somatose B: Mest and bread combined. Sold by ari drugg

#### A WOMAN THE POISONER?

STORY OF A MISSING PHOTOGRAPH TOLD BY A CITY OFFICIAL.

If There's Anything in It the Woman Had an Accomplice-Another "Cornish" Letter from 1620 Brondway Sent to a Detroit Druggist Who Knew the Real Cornish.

It has often been suggested, since the death by poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams that a an sent the drug which killed Mrs. Adams to Harry Cornish, intending that he should be the victim. A reporter of The Sux was told yesterday by a city official that, no matter what the police may say, they suspect, and have suspected for some time, that the sender of the bottle of "bromo seltzer" to Harry Cornish was not a man, but was a woman, to whom the recovery or destruction of a photograph had become important. This photograph, it is said, has been missing since Henry C. Barnet died at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, some weeks before the supposed attempt to poison Cornish. According to this story the police, upon the hypothesis that a woman was the polsoner

believe that she had an accomplice and that that accomplice may have been "H. Cornish." who rented a letter box at 1620 Broadway, and "H. C. Barnet," who rented another letter box at 257 West Forty-second street. The lesser of both these boxes, it is supposed, was the same man. He sent letters to Von Mohl the same man. He sent letters to Von Mohl & Co. of Cincinnati asking for sample packages of medicine they put up. "H. C. Barnet" sent such a request to Von Mohl in the inter days of last Max. "H. Cornish" never called for the two packages sent to him. "H. C. Barnet" called for his and received, according to the lessor of the box at 257 West Forty-second street, many other samples of medicine. He hired the box on May 24 for one month and usually called for his mail about 7 o'clock every evening.

hired the box on May 24 for one month and usually called for his mail about 7 o'clock every evening.

The lessor of the box at 1620 Broadway says that "H. Cornish" was a man about 5 feet 8 inches in height, well made and with a reddishborown curling mustache and reddishborown hair. "H. C. Barnet" is similarly described by the lessor of the box at 257 West Forty-second street, except that "Barnet" always wore a derby hat, while "H. Cornish" wore a white Alpine hat, with a black band.

Detroot, Jan. 26.—There was sent to the New York Police Department a few days ago a letter which was received in this city early in December by Frederick Stearns & Co., wholesale druggists. What the contents of this letter are cannot be ascertained here. The letter fell into the hands of Frederick K. Stearns, and was answered by him personally. It was signed "H. Cornish," and the address to which the reply was to be sent was 1920 Broadway, New York city. Mr. Stearns declares that he does not at this time remember the exact tenor of the letter, but it contained some questions which he was unable to answer, and he replied to this effect. Mr. Stearns says that the letter did not refer to drugs and was of an unimportant nature, as he remembers it.

He had forgotten all about the incident until

says that the letter did not refer to drugs and was of an unimportant nature; as he remembers it.

He had forgotten all about the incident until ten days ago, when local detectives called upon him and asked him to go through his letter fless and see if he could find such a letter. Mr. Stearns then remembered the name, and the letter was picked out and handed over to the local police authorities. By them it was sent to the New York Police Bureau.

Mr. Stearns and Harry C. Cornish have been personal friends for a great many years, their triendship dating back to the days when both were on the Board of Managers of the Middle Division of the Amateur Athlette Union. Mr. Stearns was President of the beard and also President of the Petroit Athletic Club, while at that time Cornish was connected with the Chicago Athletic Club. Stearns and Mr. Cornish corresponded quite frequently on athletic matters and Stearns became tolerably familiar with Cornish shadwriting. Mr. Stearns is positive Harry C. Cornish the party of the president of the party of the p came tolerably familiar with Cornich's hand-writing. Mr. Stearns is positive Harry C. Cor-nish did not write the letter his firm received in December. He says it did not contain any of the characteristics of Harry Cornish's pen-manship, as he remembers it, and he would have rembered it because of the similarity of names.

He says that the contents of the lefter were such that if Harry Cornish had written it he would have addressed it to him personally, and there is no reason why he should not have

## MONTANA BRIBERY CHARGES.

Grand Jury Says Money Has Been Used, bu Does Not Indict-State Senator Unseated. HELENA, Mon., Jan. 26.- The Senatorial con test teemed with sensations to-day. The Grand Jury reported, Whiteside lost his seat in the Senate after a speech full of bitter charges of corruption and bribery against W. A. Clark

tion is confidently predicted. The Grand Jury was convened on the rerendation of the joint Assembly, so that the harges of corruption and bribery in the Senaorial contest might be investigated. In par-

"We have been in session ton days and have xamined forty-four witnesses, and have also examined all papers, documents and other legal vidence touching the questions under consideration and have had produced before us all witnesses whom we had reason to believe could shed any light upon the questions of bribery perjury or conspiracy. The evidence introduced before us, while it tends to show that money has been used in connection with the dection of a United States Senstor, has been ontradicted and explained in such a way that

contradicted and explained in such a way that it would not in our opinion warrant a conviction by a trial jury."

The Attorney-General, who is a Daly man, addressed the Court asking for another jury, saying the evidence justified the returning of true bills, but Judge McIntyre refused to grant the request.

Then came the joint Assembly. When Senator Whiteside's name was called he arose on a question of personal privilege, saying that the flat had gone forth that this was to be his last day as a Senator, and he proposed to take advantage of it to further expose the methods jursued by Clark.

The erime of bribery stands forth in all its maked hideousness, and you are ready to embrace and kies it. he said. "My Good, what shall be said of such men as you? Would you pave the road to the United States Senate for this flend incarnate. Clark?"

He then accused Representative Garr of having gone home under a plen of sickness to secure money placed to his credit as a bribe to vote for Clark. Pointing to Garr, he said:

"Deny it if you can, deny it if you dare!"

Garr jumped to his feet and called Whiteside a liar and perjurer. A personal encounter was narrowly averted. Whiteside continued in this strain for, some time. The speech created great excitement, and threats against Whiteside are heard on the streets to-night. Daly is being bitterly denounced for resorting to such incides to deient Clark.

The Senate this afternoon by a vote of 14 to it decided that Geiger Hep. had been elected to the seat now held by Whiteside. Whiteside had one majority on the face of the returns, while the recount by the Senate shows that Geiger has a majority of one. This is regarded as a great Clark victory, as Whiteside had been the Daly leader in joint Assembly.

The alloting proceeded to-day as follows: Clark, 40; Conrad. 30; Grubb (Rep.), 15; rest seattering. This shows a gain of one for Clark, and he now lacks but eight votes of election.

NEGRO," NOT" A PERSON OF COLOR. roposed Change in the Alabama Designa tion of the Black Man.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.-Representative ones of Covington introduced into the House of Representatives to-day a resolution to the effect that in all transactions in this State of a effect that in all transactions in this State of a judicial, educational or business character, and in all matters public or private, where it is necessary or desirable to distinguish between the white and black races, the word "colored" as now applied to the black race shall be eliminated and the word "negro" substituted therefor, and that in writing or printing the word the initial letter shall be a capital. The preamble to the resolution sets out that "colored" is not a generic word and that the word "negro" is not intended as an insult or stigms to the race. The Alabama statutes now refer to the negro as "a person of color."

#### . Another Fire in Reade Street. The five-story stone building known as 22.

affiliated with the printing trades, was dam amiliated with the printing traces, was dam-aged by fire last night to the extent of \$25,000. Deputy Chief Croker said the fire probably be-gan in the printing house of Stattiner Brothers, on the second floor. The other concerns in the building who suffered by the fire were Vernon Bros. & Co., paper manufacturers; the Gregory Binding Company, A. D. Porter & Co., publish-ers; Theodore Ricksecker & Co., dealers in perfume, and the New York Envelope Company,

24 and 26 Reade street, occupied by firms

#### STRICKEN DOWN TOGETHER.

Flour Dealer Reuter and His Wife Die in the Street When Near Their Home Emil Reuter, a dealer in flour at 32, 34 and 36 Union avenue, Brooklyn, and his wife Ida both died last night within a few moments of each other. Mrs. Reuter died of heart disease

and her husband of apoplexy. Shortly before midnight they were passing through Madison street on their way to their home at 721 Madison street. When in front of 835 Madison street, Mrs. Reuter suddenly gave a grean and fell to the sidewalk. He: aroused the people living in the bouse, and Mrs. Reuter was carried within, Dr. Browning and Dr. Gruber were hurriedly

summoned, but they pronounced her dead, saying that she had died of heart disease. Mr. Reuter went to the home of Emil Dusen berg, at 986 Madison avenue. He told Mr. and Mrs. Dusenberg of his wife's death, and asked that they accompany him to the house where

her body lay. They started away from their home with him. When they were in front of 837 Madison street, one door from the house where his wife's body was, Mr. Reuter, without warning, fell to the sidewalk. He was carried into the house and Dr. Brown ing and Dr. Grover were again summoned

They said that Mr. Reuter had died of apoplexy pefore their arrival. Mr. Reuter and his wife were on their way home from a card party.

#### PARDONED BY MISTAKE,

A Lucky Similarity of Names Secures Immunity to the Associated Press.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.-The Western Argus he leading Democratic organ here, to-day publishes the following:

"The indictment against the Associated Press for failing to report was pardoned before trial by Gov. Worthington on Wednesday. This is an extraordinary proceeding and it is sel-dom resorted to by an executive. The application for a pardon was written and signed by Melville Stone and presented to the Governor. When his Excellency read the statement he said that he would pardon the com pany, and in a second the signature that re lieved the company of any penalty was attached and Melville Stone departed a happy man. Soon after the Governor stepped into Auditor Samuel Stone's office and remarked that he had granted the pardon requested.
"' What pardon?' the Auditor asked.

"The Governor immediately answered, 'The Associated Press Company.

"The Auditor said he had made no such re juest and had nothing to do with it. When the jovernor examined the petition again he discovered it was 'Melville,' and not 'Samuel, Stone that appeared on the petition."

#### THEY GO TO NURSE LEPERS. Two Sisters of the Order of St. Francis to Join the Leper Colony in Hawaii.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 26.-Two sisters of the Order of St. Francis, Sister Flaviana and Sister Bonacenture, leave this city to-night to join the eper colony in the Sandwich Islands. Twelve sisters of St. Francis have already gone from this city to immolate themselves in the leper colony. The order has made this an importan branch of its missionary work, to which it was the first to offer its services, but these who go are volunteers. There is no compulsion, and the act is one of pure self-sacrifice. Sisters Flaviana and Bonaventure have made the subeet a matter of especial deliberation, and go freely. The family of one of them lives in this city, the other in Louisville, Ky. Both families are heartbroken, but will put no obstacles in the way of either. Arrangements for their reception have been made by the Mother Supe rior of the order at Honolulu, and they will go to Neolokal immediately on their arrival at the Sandwich Islands.

#### KANSAS HOUSE FOR EXPANSION. Resolutions Passed Declaring That We

Should Hold the Philippines. TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 26. - The House of Representatives yesterday killed an expansion resolution by tabling it. Later the Republican leaders held a caucus to decide upon future action. To-day strong expansion resolutions were adopted by the House, the Republicans favoring and the Populists and Democrats opposing. The resolution declares that this Go ernment should hold Porto Rico and the Philippines, and that the Kansas delegation should oppose turning these islands back to Spain upon any consideration whatever. Kansas delegation is instructed to vote for a

# MRS. HERRMAN GIVES \$10,000

To the Building Fund of the Scientific A linnce of This City. Mrs. Esther Herrman has given \$10,000 to the building fund of the Scientific Alliance of this city. Mrs. Herrman says she has long felt that the dignity of the metropolis required a building devoted to the learned societies as a addition to its educational facilities. She also believes that public-spirited citizens need only have their attention called to this necessity to

rovide means for meeting it. The Council of the Scientific Alliance has no dressed a letter to Mrs. Herrman acknowledg-ing her generous gift and expressing, on behalf of the alliance, appreciation of her kindess. Mrs. Herrman was one of the first to con-tribute money to Barnaril College. She gave \$10,000 to the Hebruw technical schools and also a large sum to the Botanical Garden.

#### DECLARE EVERY ITEM IMPORTED. New Rule to Be Put in Force on Feb. I a

the Passenger Steamship Piers. Returning transatlantic passengers, as the result of an order of the Treasury Department will, after Feb. 1, bave to declare in detail to the customs officers all the articles purchased by them abroad. Herotofore the passengers have been asked to specify their foreign pur chases only in a general way, giving the total value. No duty was charged if the value did not amount to \$100. They will now have to name specifically in their declarations each foreign purchase and the price. The reason for the change, it was said at the Custom House yesterday, was because inspectors had at times carelessly allowed dutlable articles to get into the country.

# SHOT A PULLER-IN.

Italians Resent the Licensed Assault of the Second-Hand Clothing Trade.

Two Italian laborers turned out of Park row into Pearl street yesterday afternoon. A puller-in at a clothing store grabbed one of the two. The man swung his shovel and it rang on the puller-in's head. The puller-in retall ated with a swift punch at the Italian's stom ach. Then the Italian's comrade drew a revolver, whereat the puller-in made haste up Park row, with the Italian who had the gau in close pursuit, shooting every once in a while. Policeman Schmidt arrested the man with the gau. The puller-in had been shot through the right hand. He said that he was Charles Marks, 35 years old. of 351 East Fifty-sixth street. Raffaello Cavallo, the prisoner, lives at 1 Grand street.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 26.-John Hugo, a grocer, lost a valuable dinmond about five weeks ago. To-day one of his customers, while at dinner, noticed a jewel sparkling in a rice pudding. It was recalled that five pounds of rice had been ordered from Hugo by this customer over a month ago. The diamond was returned to the grocer.

To some people Champagne is Champagne, simply this and nothing more. Discriminating judges, however, whose taste enables 'hem to appreciate delicate favor, invariably order, rommery. It is the choice of select society in Au brica, just as it is in Europe.—Adva

## GEN. EAGAN'S DEFENCE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HESAYS GEV. MILES'S CHARGES DROFE

HIM NEARLY CRAZY.

He Felt That He and His Wife and Children Were Disgraced, and He Could Not Eat nor Sleep-"The Charges Against Me Were So Foul," He Said, "That I Felt E Was Burning Inside "-Officers and Ems players of the Department Testify That He

Was Laboring Under Great Excitements WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. Gen. Eagan, Commisary-General of Subsistence, who is being tried by court-martial for his attack on Gen. Miles his statement to the War Investigating Commission, took the stand to day in his own defence and was examined by Attorney Worth-

ington Q .- How long have you been connected with the army? A .- In volunteer army from 1862 to 1864, and later entered regular army in

1800. Attorney Worthington inquired closely into the service of Gen. Engan. The latter replied quietly and nonchalantly. He was unmoved, undisturbed. Once he shifted his chair and occasionally he shoul his head to give force to his words. He explained his call to Washs ington in May last as Commissary-General and his summons by letter; to the War Com-

Q.-You were sworn? A.-Yes, sir, and preferably so. Referring to the preparation of his statement replying to Gen. Miles, Gen. Engan said.

that he had little time to prepare such a state-Q - Did you take any steps to have Gen. Miles called to account for his assertions? A .- I told the Secretary of War that I desired to meet these charges that I was a murderes

and a thief. Q .- And you were told that Gen. Miles was protected by the President for his testimony? A .- Yes sir.

Q.-How about interviews in the New York papers? A.-When I saw it it drove me nearly erazy. I did not believe the President's immunity extended to newspaper interviews and I therefore sent the clipping to Gen. Miles, who made an evasive answer, which in my opinion was a declination to avow or disavow the interview. The latter emphasized the words of precence of experiment.

Q.-What impression did it make upon you?

A .- I felt that I was disgraced. I did not go to

the clubs, I did not go on the street. I felt that it would be better to be dead in the gutter than to have such accusation against me. When the clippings from all parts of the country poured in to me I felt I must do something. I finally gave the dignified statement that it was unmilitary to discuss such matters. This was hooted at by the country and I realized that I had been convicted and condemned. that my wife and children were disgraced. I could not eat, I could not sleep. I realized I had to say something. The charges against me were so foul that I felt burned up. I was burning inside. |Gen. Eagan grew excited. his voice faltered and he emphasized his remarks by raising his hands in front of him.] The people believed I was not an honest man I felt that such charges should be answered in such way that the people would believe me an honest man. I felt the way to do it was to hurl it back in such language that

the people would believe me. Q.-Were you interrupted in your reading before the commission? A -1 was not. No one suggested to me that the language was improper. I was taken up with speaking to 70,(600,000) people through the commission.

Attorney Worthington inquired about the conduct of the office with reference to any noney that Gen. Eagan might have received. In tones loud and violent Gen. Eagan respond-

"On my honor, and before God, not the color of one cent did I receive. I haven't to-day the money to pay you your fee.

Gen. Eagan insisted that he was much disturbed because of the suggestion that he had been guilty of corruption. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon him to purchase certain foods, but he declined to do so. He leclared that he was honest and was certain that the people of the country would now believe him honest. He had done everything to secure vindication without going before the commission, but was unable to do so. The use of beef was not an experiment, still less furnished as a pretence of experiment. Gen, Eagan argued with much force that such a charge implied that he was a munderer and a thief, a murderer for gain. He could not stand such an accusation, and prepared his statement as the only way of convincing the public that he was an honest man. When he was finally informed that the language was not uncentrible he modified the statement and re-

This concluded Gen. Fagan's testimony, be court and Judge Advocate having no uestions to ask.
Mr. Worthington then announced that he

turned it to the War Commission.

the court and Judge Advocate having no questions to ask.

Mr. Worthington then amounced that he possessed many newspaper climpints indicating the opinion of the oublic about Gen. Engan, lie was permitted to read extracts from these publications, many of them violently denouncing the Commissary-tieneral.

These are some of the things that affected Gen. Engan, said counsel for the defence. He next read the torned denial of Gen. Engan furnished the newspapers soon after Gen. Miles's testimony.

When the court-martial assembled to-day Judge Advocate bavis submitted as testimony the printed copy of Gen. Miles's statement before the War Investigating Commission.

Tread this vesterday, said Col. Davis, and in submitting this statement the prosecution rests its case.

Attorney Worthington, for the defence, then read certain communications with reference to the food supply of the army, and the letter of Gen. Eagan to Gen. Miles calling attention to a publication in a New York paper. In this latter Gen. Eagan, through the Adjutant-General of the army, requested Gen. Miles to avow or disnow the alleged interview. Gen. Miles's indorsement followed, saying: "I have repeatedly refused to be interviewed or to comment upon or discuss my testimony before the War Investigating Commission." A third indorsement made by Gen. Faugan showed that he was not satisfied with the explanation of Gen. Miles. The paper was returned to the Adjutant-General, stating that the questions did not seem to be answered. The paper with this Indorsement, was not returned to Gen. Miles. The defence submitted other exhibits and called as the first witness Col. W. L. Alexander, an assistant to the Commissary-General.

eral.

Q.—At what hour did you see the Commissary-General the day he submitted his statement to the War Investigating Commission?

A.—About an hour before he went to the com-

ment to the war investigating Commission.

Q.—What was his manner? A.—He was very greatly excited. At times he was not able to control himself.

Q.—Can you indicate his manner? A.—He was nervously handling isspers and his general demeanor indicated his state of excitement. It was much different from his general condition. I thought probably he was fill but Col. Davis of the Commissary Department, in the office, said his condition was due to the strain upon him.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate Davis.

Col. Alexander admitted having read a portion of Gen. Engan's statement before it was read Gen. Merritt—I should like to know if it witness's knowledge Gen. Engan consulted with any one about the purport of his statement to be made before the commission?

Not within my knowledge, answered Col. Alexander.

2d. George B. Davis, assistant to the Commissioner.

G-Were you in the office when Gen, Miles gave his testimony before the War Commission? A-Yes, sir.
G-State his condition from that time to the making of his reply. A.-When Gen. Eagan read the published account of Gen. Miles & statement he became very excited and requested of the commission a copy of the testimony of Gen. Miles. When he specified the statements in the

"Not within my knowledge," absorbed Col. Alexander.
"Of George B. Davis, assistant to the Commissary-General, followed Col. Alexander. Heplying to a cusation of Mr. Worthington, Col. Davis testified that he had been closely associated with the Commissary-General since last May. Not only did he see him officially, but also accompanied him home in the evening.

-Were you in the office when Gen. Miles